FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VIDELA SENDS CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO REAGAN

PY061130 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2215 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 5 Nov (TELAM)--Gen Jorge Rafael Videla today sent a congratulatory message to Ronald Reagan, on having been elected the 40th president of the United States. The text of the message:

Every 4 years your great nation shows the strength of its republican institutions, setting an uncommon example of democracy which deserves our respect and admiration.

Our nation seeks to build a republican democracy that would be in line with the characteristics of both the country and its people. It also seeks to preserve peace and security, the full enforcement of freedom and the benefit of progress. All our values--the republic, democracy, peace, security, freedom and progress--have been violently attacked by those who sought to destroy them.

We are moving today in peace toward our final goal: the restoration of an authentic, pluralist, stable and modern democracy to guarantee those values. We are sure we will achieve our goal and we trust that frank, sincere and friendly relations with your country will help us in our task and will promote a deeper understanding between our two nations. The strengthening of relations between those of us who believe that man is the center of the universe and one of the keys to the future.

I express to you my personal congratulations, and may God enlighten you in your endeavor.

FOREIGN MINISTER PRAISES U.S. VOTERS' 'PRUDENCE'

PY070133 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Ronald Reagan's victory reflects the U.S. people's prudence in rejecting a policy they do not share, Foreign Minister Pastor told the press shortly before a meeting with Argentine ambassadors.

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES HUMAN RIGHTS, SOVIET TRADE, ENERGY

PY061718 Paris AFP in Spanish 1249 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Nov (AFP)--Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla has stated that the problem of missing persons in Argentina is the natural result of the war waged by the Argentine Armed Forces against leftist guerrillas.

The president indicated in a statement released today: "This war was forced upon us and the Argentine people, the only legitimate judge of the situation, have accepted the price paid for peace, freedom and security." Videla granted an interview to foreign journalists and discussed the criticism launched against his government for allegedly violating human rights.

"The groups and international organizations which are criticizing Argentina for its human rights policy," Videla said, "are deliberately closing their eyes to the fact that we have had to wage a war that was forced upon us without any formal declaration and which followed no specific pattern. However, as any other war, it has left a painful trail of dead and missing persons."

The problem of missing persons is highly polemic in Argentina and while local human rights organizations indicate that there are between 5,000 and 6,000 missing persons, the government says the figure is considerably lower.

Speaking about the international situation, General Videla pointed out that Argentina's role in today's world and its allegiance to Western principles cannot be mistaken. This was the president's answer to questions regarding the alleged contradiction in the fact that his country maintains excellent trade relations with the Soviet Union whose political regime is (?disagreeable) to Argentina's military rulers.

The president refuted claims that the West is subjecting Argentina to an atmosphere of political isolation because of Moscow-Buenos Aires rapprochement. He concluded by denying that the trade accords with the USSR were signed without the consent of the three branches of the armed forces which have been ruling Argentina since 1976. He said: "Those who have been saying this are absolutely wrong."

NUCLEAR ENERGY AGREEMENT WITH VENEZUELA APPROVED

PY061536 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2100 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Nov (TELAM)--The Argentine Government has approved a complementary agreement with Venezuela for technical and scientific cooperation in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Through law No 22,314 issued today by the executive branch, the government has approved the nuclear agreement signed in Caracas on 8 August 1979.

The agreement includes reciprocal assistance in basic and applied research, research in nuclear sources, assistance in nuclear protection, the use of equipment and installations, and studies pertaining to nuclear energy production. The many clauses of the agreement also include the exchange of technical and scientific personnel, scholarships, the exchange of information, equipment, minerals, resources, and special fissionable and irradiated materials.

The National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) and the National Council for Development of the Nuclear Industry (CONAN) will be in charge of enforcing and coordinating the agreement. The agreement will be in force after both parties have fulfilled their own internal requirements. In the case of Argentina, it has to receive legislative approval. The agreement will be in force for 5 years and will be extended automatically for 1-year periods, barring a renunciation by either of the two parties with 6-months notice.

It is specifically noted that any material supplied by one party to the other or any material derived from the use of the aforementioned materials will be used for peaceful purposes in compliance with the respective internal laws and with international treaties signed by either of the two parties involved.

BRIEFS

PARAGUAYAN MILITARY MISSION--A Paraguayan military mission, led by Gen Alejandro Fretes Davalos, the chairman of the Paraguayan armed forces chief of staff, arrived yesterday at Ezeiza International Airport. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2121 GMT 29 Oct 80 PY]

SPANISH AIR CHIEF'S VISIT--The chief of the Canary Island air command, Gen Emilio Garcia Conde Cenal, arrived today in Buenos Aires for a visit at the invitation of the Argentine Air Force Commander, Gen Omar Domingo Graffigna. [Buenos Aire TELAM in Spanish 1645 GMT 20 Oct 80 PY]

FORMER PRESIDENT'S DEATH--The former president of the nation, Gen Edelmiro J. Farreli (ret), died today. He was president between 1943 and 1946. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 31 Oct 80 PY]

MILITARY-PEASANT PACT FOR 1980-90 RATIFIED

PY062240 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 22 Oct 80 p 1

[Excerpt] The military-peasant pact has been ratified for another 10 years by the junta commanders of the armed forces and the La Paz Department Peasant Workers Federation [Federacion Departamental de Trabajadores Campesinos de La Paz] (FDTCLP) through a document signed and read to a large peasant rally in Viacha with the attendance of rural workers from the 18 provinces of the department. The text of the 1980-90 military-peasant pact proposes:

A. To reaffirm and ratify with amendments and additions, in accordance with the current situation of the country, the military-peasant pact signed by the armed forces and the 1972 peasant congress held in Sacaca. At the same time, the FDTCLP and peasants of the entire nation ratify the statement made in the government house on 11 August 1980, recognizing Gen Luis Garcia Meza as the "leader of Bolivian peasants" and the sole trustee of command.

B. To implement the following philosophy and ideology of the military-peasant pact:

1. To carry out the final integration of the national majority, the nationalist Bolivian peasants, in the social and economic process of Bolivian development and security.

2. To strongly participate in the revolution of national reconstruction headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza and the junta of commanders of the armed forces and in the planned economic development for the economic and political independence of the nation.

3. To defend Bolivia from any foreign penetration, whether ideological or physical.

C. To approve the following program as part of the main objectives of the military-peasant pact:

1. To carry out the readjustment of the agrarian reform mechanisms to grant equitable land titles so as to solve this urgent problem, and to put an end to the legal phase of the agrarian reform, also to implement the most practical means to stop the stripping of land from peasants, an act which only hurts the peasant community.

2. To install agrarian cooperatives in the entire national territory in order to overcome the defects of the small land owners and to give a sense of enterprise to rural production.

3. To continue the program of making peasants aware of the need to support the peasant social security plan so as to make them understand that their economic support for financing social security is a determining factor.

4. To suggest the formation of a national commission to study measures to benefit through public financing, concrete services in the rural areas.

5. To support the government in the policies of rural education and to request that an overall rural education plan be immediately carried out.

6. To urge the government that the campaigns for literacy to improve rural education, to improve programs for rural teachers and other programs financed through credits and international cooperation and subsidized by the state should be effectively coordinated in order to avoid duplication and the dispersion of human, material and financial resources.

7. To suggest to the government that the peasant university become a reality so that it can create the professionals and technicians needed to help peasants and the areas where they live.

8. To permanently defend the rights of the peasant majority and their right to be consulted on decisions of national nature in political, social and economic areas.

9. To guarantee the existence of peasant union organizations.

10. To unite the Bolivian people around the armed forces and the peasants in order to carry out a more united struggle in terms of unity and social peace for the progress of Bolivia and the welfare of the Bolivian people.

11. To be in full solidarity with the document of the armed forces on development and national security released during the meeting of commanders of large units and military institutes.

12. To support the domestic and foreign policies of the government, particularly the negotiations aimed at giving our country a sea outlet on the Pacific Ocean under the terms and conditions expressed by the government. To express our profound acknowledgment to the friendly countries and governments for their understanding and support for our country's vital need for a sea outlet.

13. To consider the mandatory military service as a mandatory duty of Bolivians and an important factor in the integration of the people.

14. To reiterate the nationalist beliefs of the armed forces and the Bolivian peasants.

15. To congratulate the government for its great efforts to achieve social and economic integration of Bolivians and the physical integration of the national territory.

16. To condemn local regionalism as a factor of backwardness and disunity of the Bolivian family.

17. The peasants of La Paz and Bolivia support, morally and materially, the construction, as soon as possible, of the San Buenaventura sugar mill, and the eradication of hate and regionalism.

18. Regarding the agricultural census, the FDTCLP asks our leader, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, to order whoever is in charge to send us all the studies made on this case so that, after review, it could be either accepted or rejected by the Bolivian peasants.

19. The Bolivian peasants, particularly the FDTCLP, request the government of national reconstruction to urgently include, in the most convenient manner, representatives of Bolivian peasants and workers in general in the Legislative National Advisory Commission [Comision Nacional de Asesoramiento Legislativo] (CONAL), being careful to see that they are fully identified with nationalism and the government of national reconstruction. These appointments should be made immediately by giving full powers to the departmental federations for such appointments.

20. It is noted in this military-peasant pact that any addition or amendment to this pact in benefit of the Bolivian peasants will be included in the forthcoming national peasant congress to be held soon.

Signed in Viacha, capital of Ingavi Province, La Paz Department, by representatives of the 18 La Paz provinces and by the president of the republic, leaders of the Bolivian peasants and the junta commanders of the armed forces.

COMMUNIQUE CRITICIZES EXILES' ACTIVITIES

PY070300 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] The government of national reconstruction, in a communique released today by the Foreign Ministry, deplores certain activities carried out (?recently) by Bolivian politicians in Caracas, Venezuela. These activities were an open instigation to subversion and violence.

The communique adds that these activities carried out abroad are a flagrant violation of the rules of political asylum and, therefore, have to be taken seriously, including the express ignominy of a foreign government. In this respect the Foreign Ministry states:

1. Messrs Walter Guevara Arce and Hernan Siles Zuazo, during a press conference, have formulated serious lies against the government of national reconstruction.

2. Mr Siles Zuazo has visited and been received, surprisingly, by the highest Venezuelan officials as the president-elect of Bolivia when, in truth, it has been fully demonstrated that the constitutional norms have not been complied with and that the results of the 1980 elections were fraud, thus fully invalidating that so-called role of president.

3. [Words indistinct] tolerate and admit attitudes that are not in line with the implementation of an American coexistence in harmony, in accordance with the obligation of all of the continent's countries to fully respect the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries.

4. The government of national reconstruction deplores what has happened because events of this type tend toward fratricidal confrontations between Bolivians through the activities and encouragement of those who are abroad and have no knowledge of national reality and who do not hesitate to show unfriendly attitudes which are contrary to the tradition of tolerance and respect that distinguish Bolivia's inter-American relations.

This is the [word indistinct] of the communique that has been released by the Foreign Ministry.

VENEZUELAN ENVOY TO STUDY REQUESTS FOR ASYLUM

PY061236 Paris AFP in Spanish 2139 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 5 Nov (AFP)--The Venezuelan ambassador to Bolivia, Pedro Luis Echeverria, stated today that once he arrives in La Paz, he will study five requests for asylum submitted by prominent Bolivian political leaders, among whom is union leader Juan Lechin who is currently under arrest. During his stopover in Lima on his way to La Paz, Echeverria indicated that at this point the Venezuelan Embassy in La Paz is harboring no refugees. He indicated that his trip to La Paz has been prompted by these five requests for asylum. He also announced that after studying the requests for asylum, he will end his assignment in La Paz because he has been recalled by his government to take over a post in his country.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN--The Bolivian Foreign Ministry disclosed that it has received the Spanish Government's approval for the appointment of Manfredo Kempf Suarez as new Bolivian ambassador to Spain. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 29 Oct 80 p 8 PY]

FIGUEIREDO SET TO VISIT PORTUGAL 2-4 FEB

PY070007 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] The Mass Media Ministry press office confirmed today that President Joao Figueiredo will visit Lisbon from 2 to 4 February 1981 to return the visit made to Brazil in 1978 by Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes. The announcement was simultaneously made in Lisbon and Brasilia.

OFFICIAL ASKS EXPULSION OF COLOMBIAN PRIEST

PY061235 Paris AFP in Spanish 0139 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Belem, Brazil, 5 Nov (AFP)--Rocimar Santos, member of the progovernment Social Democratic Party bloc in the Municipal Council of Belem, today requested that Colombian priest Bernardo Hoyos be expelled from Brazilian territory. According to Councilman Santos, Father Hoyos is "a subversive agent whose behavior is incompatible with the doctrine of the Catholic Church, and he is taking advantage of the people to disseminate ideas contrary to our regime under the pretext of a struggle on behalf of the needy people." Father Hoyos was arrested last October during a demonstration staged on the occasion of President Joao Baptista Figueiredo's visit to this city, the capital of the northern state of Para.

PLANNING MINISTER ANNOUNCES NEW MONETARY POLICY

PY061455 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 5 Nov 80 p 19

[Text] The 180-degree turnaround in the government's strategy on monetary correction announced by Planning Minister Delfim Neto yesterday was absolutely necessary. According to the planning minister, it was no longer possible to maintain the current policy on monetary correction, which went up by 52.7 percent from November to November vis-a-vis an INPC [national consumer price index] that climbed by 87 percent during the same period.

With such a large gap between monetary correction through decrees and the real price increase at the consumer level, there was no stimulus for internal savings at a time when foreign savings--represented by international loans and direct investments by multinational companies--are hard to obtain. In the words of the planning minister, the economy trends are corrected on a day-to-day basis and, therefore, a new readjustment to the demands of the present situation was made.

The change in the system used to compute monetary correction by putting an end to preestablished correction rates will automatically lead to changes in the adjustment of the ORTNS (adjustable national treasury bonds) [obrigacoes reajustaveis do tesouro nacioanal] which will obviously be higher. Since the ORTNS are a factor in economic indexing, the changes will be gradual to avoid an implosion of the inflation rates, as Delfim Neto himself stressed.

Thanks to the system of preestablished correction rates, the ORTNS will be adjusted 50.8 percent between December 1979 and December 1980 and 51.4 percent between January 1980 and January 1981. Decreed at the beginning of this year, this system had to be changed because had the ORTNS continued to be corrected in accordance with the previous system--that is, on the basis of 80 percent of the IPA (wholesale price index) and 20 percent of an estimated 15-percent inflation--the monetary correction would have reached extremely high levels and would have had severe effects on the economic indexes. Now that the ORTNS will be corrected in line with the INPC, which measures price increases at consumer level, the monetary correction will quickly approach the true price levels because at consumer level--as is obvious from the 87-percent INPC for the period November 1979 to November 1980--this correction will not do the harm it would have if it were to be computed in accordance with the IPA, which experienced an increase of 113.8 percent between September 1979 and September 1980.

Minister Delfim Neto's advisers believe that the gradual policy which will be implemented with regard to monetary correction to adjust this correction to the INPC will last between 8 months and 1 year. It will lead to higher profits on savings--the only way to increase savings--which, after having reached 22.9 percent of the PIB [gross domestic product] in 1978, according to estimates issued by the Getulio Vargas Foundation, and dropping to 19.7 percent of the PIB, could recover and reach 20 or 21 percent of the PIB, which, according to preliminary estimates, will be worth 5.59 billion cruzeiros.

In the meantime, to increase profits on savings to stimulate the latter it will be necessary to reduce consumption because, technically speaking, according to the main advisers of the planning minister, savings are the difference between production and consumption. This is the reason for yet another change--that is, the end of preestablished exchange rate corrections.

PRESIDENT SIGNS NEW MINIMUM WAGE DECREE

PY011850 Paris AFP in Spanish 2149 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Brasilia, 31 Oct (AFP)--Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo signed here today a decree establishing the new minimum salaries to become effective throughout the territory of Brazil as of 1 November.

The highest minimum salary of the country, valid for Brasilia and the states of the southeastern and southern regions of the country, will be 5,788,80 cruzeiros (about $96.44) per month, signifying an increase of 39.49 percent over the minimum salary effective until today.

In the states of northeast Brazil, one of the poorest regions of the country, the minimum salary will go from 3,189,60 cruzeiros (about $53.16) to 4,449,60 cruzeiros (about $74.16) per month.

In the northern region, the minimum salary will go from 3,436,80 cruzeiros ($57.20) cruzeiros (about $79.92) per month.

GOVERNOR OF MATO GROSSO DO SUL NAMED

PY070035 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Excerpts] In a 3-hour special session held last night, the Senate approved the appointment of Senator Pedro Pedrossian as governor of Mato Grosso do Sul State.

President Figueiredo today signed a decree appointing Senator Pedro Pedrossian governor of Mato Grosso do Sul State, replacing Marcelo Miranda who recently was dismissed from his post.

BRIEFS

NEW OIL WELLS--Three new oil wells have gone into operation, thus increasing national oil production by 8,600 barrels of oil per day. Two of these wells are in the Campos basin and the other is in Espirito Santo. [Text] [Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 4 Nov 80 PY]

INFLATION RATE--Rio de Janeiro, 3 Oct--According to the Getulio Vargas Foundation, the inflation rate for the first 9 months of this year reached 71.5 percent as compared to 48.7 percent for the same period last year. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0053 GMT 4 Oct 80 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER FORESEES BETTER U.S. RELATIONS

PY070157 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2311 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 6 Nov (LATIN)--Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames today expressed his confidence that U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan will promote dialogue and economic relations and will consolidate the defense of the hemisphere.

In a statement to the press, the foreign minister said: "Included within his programmatic platform is his concern about giving preference to U.S. relations with our America, and I believe he will promote dialogue with our countries." He also discussed the possibility that Reagan might reduce the attacks on some friendly nations accused of allegedly violating human rights, which includes Chile.

Rojas said that those nations--which he did not identify--which are adopting the position of accusers or inquisitors will have to lower their aggressive tone because they will not "benefit from the double standard policy they have followed with regard to Chile." He believes, however, that Reagan will carry on the human rights policy but in a less rigid manner than the defeated Jimmy Carter. He said: "The human rights principles will be maintained but their implementation will be less rigid, that is, the new U.S. Government will not censure only some countries while overlooking others."

VIOLA THANKS PINOCHET FOR CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE

PY061425 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0112 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has received an answer to President Pinochet's message of congratulations to Lt Gen Roberto Viola on his appointment as next president of the Argentine Republic. The following is the text of the message:

Mr President: I wish to thank Your Excellency for the message of congratulations on my appointment as president of the Argentine nation during the next period. I express my sincere hopes that the relations between our countries will be continuously strengthened in the search for a common future of peace and understandings and I take the opportunity to convey my deepest regards to Your Excellency and the people of that great nation.

Signed: Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola.

SIX SUBVERSIVES TURNED OVER TO JUSTICE COURTS

PY061606 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Six members of the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left--MIR--have been turned over the justice courts. The four men and two women arrested have long police records. Two of them have been placed at the disposal of the military prosecutor and the others at the disposal of the court of appeals.

The arrested have been identified as Adolfo Ernesto Abarzua [word indistinct] alias Gabriel or Andres; Manuel Alberto Orellana Riffo, who is an electrical-mechanical technician, also known as Willy; Hugo Eduardo Riveros Gomez, a painter; Carlos Eduardo Gonzalez Guzman, education student at the Chilean University; Victoria Eugenia Gallardo Casanellas, alias Daniela; and Patricia Chiappe Cruz, single, paramedic, also known as Veronica.

The first two subversives have been placed at the disposal of the military prosecutor and are accused of having planted an incendiary bomb in the office of the National Youth Secretariat in San Miguel neighborhood on 10 September 1980. The other four subversives are charged with breaking the state security law.

## GOVERNMENT PRESENTS NEW AMNESTY BILL TO CONGRESS

PA061646 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] A new draft bill on an expanded general amnesty has been presented by the Government of President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala to the Colombian Congress for consideration. The bill covers those persons who have taken up arms, are in prison or on trial and those sentenced for rebellion, sedition, revolt, and related crimes.

However, the government, defense and justice ministers, upon presenting the bill to the lower house, said that the measure will not be extended to the perpetrators of kidnappings, extortion, homicide, arson, water poisoning, or acts of ferocity or barbarity. The bill provides for expediting the processing of those wishing to take advantage of the amnesty in Colombia and abroad. These people can present themselves to any political, judicial, military, diplomatic or consular authority within the 4 months following the enactment of the law. The bill will be debated at the committee level beginning Thursday.

### Conditional M-19 Acceptance

PA061900 Paris AFP in Spanish 0118 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Bogota, 5 Nov (AFP)--The 19 April (M-19) guerrilla movement, which was responsible for the occupation of the Dominican Embassy here in February, reiterated its intention to become a political party and its decision to put down its weapons if the Colombian Government agrees to a general amnesty for insurgents. In its latest bulletin, which is characterized by its moderation and which was delivered to AFP, the M-19 expresses to the legislature its decision to cooperate in preserving peace in the nation, and charges that Gen Luis Carlos Camacho, defense minister, is planning to stage a coup d'etat if a general amnesty is approved.

According to the M-19, it is now up to the legislature to take a stand because it is the survival of that institution that is in danger and, by allowing itself to be intimidated, it is giving the citizenry carte blanche to wage a civil war.

The guerrilla organization, whose ideology is nationalist, according to its leaders, reiterated "once again to the people and the legislature: for the good of the country, for the peace of Colombians, we are willing to promote, on the basis of our political proposals, the formation of a broad mass movement which, as a political party, will also compete in public for the support of the people." It adds that "to us, weapons are an instrument to achieve political and economic gains for the people. If we are permitted to obtain those same objectives in peace, with democratic instruments and thorough legal paths, we accept."

Finally, the M-19 adds: "In any case, we are already a national political movement and we have earned that position through the affection, support and solidarity of our people."

It was noted that the traditional guerrilla groups, the pro-Soviet Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), and the pro-Castro National Liberation Army (ELN) have rejected the government proposal to turn themselves in under the controversial amnesty.

## JUDICIARY BRANCH OFFICIALS FIRED, DISCIPLINED

PA070325 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] In one of its most sweeping decisions ever, the Superior Judiciary Council [Consejo Superior de la Judicatura] has fired eight officials of the judicial branch. It has also suspended 11, fined 16, admonished 3 and acquitted 27 others. It also ruled against lawyers who violated the law while exercising their profession, suspending 12, censuring 24 and absolving 57 others.

The investigations were made between June and September of this year. The council fired Cesar Antonio Gomez Mejia, magistrate of the Civil Court of the Supreme Court of Bogota. He was found guilty of violating paragraph 1, article 95, of decree 250 of 1970. Gomez Mejia distorted the application of justice in a sentence handed down on 14 August 1980.

Luis Antonio Rojas Cerrato, municipal judge of (?Huila), his secretary, Juan Gregorio Toro Medina, and his citations officer, Fabio Trujillo Trujillo, were also fired. The others fired are Lucrecia Inez Rojas Rincon, municipal judge of El Penon, Antioquia; Luis Alfonso Acevedo Prada, civil judge of the District of Puente Nacional Santander and Guido Alfredo Miler, 9th labor judge of the Cali Circuit.

NEIVA VIOLENCE PROMPTS MILITARY VIGILANCE

PA070437 Paris AFP in Spanish 0140 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Neiva, Colombia, 6 Nov (AFP)--The authorities of this southwestern Colombian City have ordered stringent military vigilance and have suspended classes in the primary and secondary schools in the wake of today's violent street disorders. Groups of students stoned buses and stores and resisted police. Thirty persons were arrested. The demonstrations were protesting the high cost of living and particularly the recent hike in urban bus fares. Bus service was practically at a halt in Neiva today after tacks were strewn on the city's main streets.

OFFICER KILLED IN ATTACK ON ARMY PATROL IN CALI

PA060441 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Unidentified individuals on a motorcycle opened fire today [words indistinct] army patrol, killing an officer and wounding two others. The incident occurred in downtown Cali when the [word indistinct] were on an intelligence mission. Hermes Torres Bravo died at the university hospital. Doctors are making enormous efforts to save the lives of Guillermo Rojas Valencia and Daniel Hugo Melo, who were wounded. The 3d Brigade Command confirmed the attack but did not report the reason for it. It was unofficially reported that a guerrilla commando unit staged the action.

REGIONAL NEWSPAPERS FORM NATIONAL PRESS AGENCY

PA030128 Paris AFP in Spanish 2201 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 30 Oct (AFP)--An important COLOMBIAN PRESS AGENCY [AGENCIA COLOMBIANA DE PRENSA--COLPRENSA] based in Bogota was created here today by representatives of the major regional newspaper in the country. The creation of the agency, which will begin operating in January, was agreed on at the main office of PROMEC, which is promoting the new and powerful journalistic entity. It has been labeled the integration of the provincial newspapers.

The agency will cover all areas of modern journalism (news, chronicles, reportage, opinion, investigation and photography) and initially it will be composed of the following newspapers: EL COLOMBIANO from Medellin, EL HERALDO from Barranquilla, OCCIDENTE from Cali, LA VANGUARDIA LIBERAL from Bucaramanga, LA PATRIA from Manizales, LA OPINION from Cucuta, LA TARDE from Pereira, EL UNIVERSAL from Cartagena, DIARIO DEL HUILA from Neiva and PROMEC.

Jorge Yarce, a writer and journalist, will be its managing director and Orlando Cadavid, former director of the RCN network newscast, will be its news director. COPRENSA has served as a conduit for journalistic cooperation for 2 and 1/2 years before becoming an agency.

## GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS REACT TO REAGAN VICTORY

### President Praises Carter

PY070207 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0105 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 6 Nov (LATIN)--Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry today reacted cooly to the victory of Republic candidate Ronald Reagan in Tuesday's U.S. presidential election and paid tribute to the loser, President Jimmy Carter.

Without mentioning Reagan's name, President Belaunde said that Peru reiterates its appreciation to President Carter and conveys its best wishes of success to his successor.

Belaunde, who assumed the presidency in July after 12 years of military rule, emphasized the very fruitful relations established between thw two countries under the Carter administration at the ceremony in which he received the credentials of the new U.S. ambassador in Lima, Edwin G. Corr.

President Belaunde said he had pleasant memories of the two visits made to Peru by President Carter's wife, Rosalyn.

### Leaders Comment on Election

PY061234 Paris AFP in Spanish 1703 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 5 Nov (AFP)--Commenting on Ronald Reagan's election victory, leaders of the Peruvian Government and of conservative and centrist political sectors have expressed their hope that the United States will continue to maintain close relations with Latin America.

Publications and spokesmen of the leftist Marxist sector, however, stated that the Republican victory has installed a warmonger in the White House with all the risks that this implies. They said, moreover, that the victory favors the Latin American dictatorship.

Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde said yesterday that diplomatic relations between Peru and the United States will always be close no matter who wins the elections. Meanwhile, Peruvian Mines Minister Pedro P. Kuczinsky said that Reagan's arms program will benefit metal-producing countries like Peru.

Oscar Trelles, Senate president and leader of the government party, said Reagan's administration will be negative for Latin America. Luis Alberto Sanchez, leader of APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance], said for his part that all U.S. administrations act in line with the country's needs.

Mario Polar, high-ranking spokesman of the Popular Christian Party, said the Republican Party's policy has always been favorable to Peru. Marxist Senator Carlos Malpica said that with Reagan's election, U.S. policy turns to the right and will, therefore, support the dictatorships of the hemisphere.

The leftist newspaper EL DIARIO states that with Reagan, the White House has become a true hawk. He is a hardliner and this will bring black days to Latin America. It adds that the United States has voted for war and has turned dangerously to the right. It notes that very soon a cowboy will be comfortably seated in the same chair that Lincoln and Washington sat in and that instead of brandishing an early Colt, he will be brandishing the largest atomic arsenal in history.

## PRIME MINISTER ULLOA PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO SPAIN

For reportage on Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa's official visit to Spain, see the Spain section of the 7 November Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PRESIDENT LOPEZ PORTILLO CONGRATULATES REAGAN

PA060245 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0002 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Mexico, 5 Nov (EFE)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo today congratulated Ronald Reagan on his victory in the U.S. presidential election. He also congratulated Jimmy Carter "for having accepted his defeat with such class." In statements to the press, Lopez Portillo indicated that both the President-elect and the defeated President "really did credit to the excellence of a truly exemplary system." He added: "I believe we all learned something, and so did they," from the results of the election. In addition, he denied that the Republic candidate's victory will alter the relations between the two nations. "It is still on the other side of the border, it is still the same country, we face exactly the same issues."

Press Release

PA061819 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo today advised U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan not to interfere in Central America and to respect the internal affairs of the countries in that area. In a statement released by the Office of Information and Public Relations of the presidency of the republic, the Mexican chief of state also noted that the Central American countries have come of age and are capable of self-determination. The Mexican president emphasized the right of the Central American countries to seek their own solutions, through institutional channels, if the great powers leave them free to do so. Lopez Portillo added that U.S.-Latin American relations have not been thoroughly and sufficiently defined because they are influenced by the complex interests of the area and by commercial problems involving financial trade and the transfer of technology. These matters, he said, should be handled in an objective and realistic manner; they should not be dealt with by simply unleashing structures of repressive control which are at variance with the very essence of the free world.

The president added that the Latin American countries are not all the same but, he said, there are constants that evolve from common problems, basically economic ones, in their relations with the developed world. This difference, Lopez Portillo said, is also expressed in political terms which have made it impossible so far to achieve the dream of our birth--an association of neighboring states for their common interest as envisaged by Bolivar.

The president later added that the problems that the Latin American countries have among themselves, with the United States and with the rest of the world occur without any homogenous definition of policy. After rejecting the concept of Latin America as a bloc, the Mexican president also rejected the possibility of a dialogue between the entire region and the United States. This has not occurred and there is no indication that it could take place in the future, he said.

PEMEX ADVISER NOTES CONCERN OVER OIL DEMAND

PA060442 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] (Jose Maria Cogo), adviser to the PEMEX general director, has said that oil by-products are being sold on the northern border. He added that, despite the high rise in the national demand for hydrocarbons, crude and gas production plans won't change. He noted that there is concern over the fact that the international rise in demand is higher than normal.

PEMEX DOUBLES DAILY OIL EXPORTS TO BRAZIL

PA060438 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] In view of Brazil's distressing lack of energy, on 1 November PEMEX decided to export 40,000 instead of 20,000 barrels of crude a day to Brazil. This figure will rise to 60,000 barrels daily in January.

PRESIDENT ROYO SENDS MESSAGE TO REAGAN

PA070406 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 6 Nov 80 pp A-1, A-8

["Text" of the telegram sent by Panama's President Royo to President-elect Reagan]

[Text] Mr Ronald Reagan, President-elect of the United States of America, Los Angeles, California.

In the name of the Panamanian Government, we congratulate you on your election as President of the United States. Our people and the peoples of Latin America hope that under your administration the principles of self-determination and nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other states will be implemented, as was expressed during your electoral campaign and as is the firm hope of our countries.

You said that under your mandate, the United States would honor the already ratified Panama Canal treaties which have governed relations between our two countries for over a year. Your promise has been interpreted by Panamanians as your permanent intention and firm decision to faithfully abide by what was agreed upon both in letter and in spirit. The Latin American nations have great expectations of your term in office. Those of us who live under the symbol of democracy desire to keep and expand it and we hope that all the countries of the continent will maintain an unlimited respect for the fundamental rights of man which we have agreed to respect.

We extend our congratulations to the American people for the civic spirit shown during the election.

[Signed] Aristides Royo, president of Panama.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE COUNCIL OBJECTS TO USSR TREATY

PA062311 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] The National Council of Private Enterprise [CONEP] today sent a note to the National Assembly of Corregimento Representatives stating its dissatisfaction with the commercial treaty between Panama and the Soviet Union. The note, addressed to Assembly President Dr Luis de Leon Arias, says CONEP is aware that the commercial treaty between the Governments of Panama and the USSR is scheduled to be debated soon. It adds that the treaty contains clauses which, although they are debatable as far as economic advantages for Panama are concerned, endanger our democratic institutions and national security.

CONEP asks for a postponement of the treaty debate until the Panamanian people, particularly the private enterprise sector, have a chance to learn more about the treaty in view of the political ideology and the interventionist tradition of the nation with which commercial relations are to be established. The message to De Leon Arias was signed by Cesar Tribaldos, president of CONEP.

AGREEMENT REACHED IN 6-DAY BANANA STRIKE

PA061956 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Report by Chiriqui correspondent Higinio Jimenez--live]

[Excerpt] In the Corregimiento of Volcan, Bugaba District, an agreement was reached yesterday between the workers of the Pacific Banana Corporation [COBAPA] and the Agricultural Development Ministry [MIDA]. Mr Antonio Caballero represented COBAPA while Jerry Wilson represented MIDA and Ivan Gonzalez represented COBAPA as acting director. The agreements followed an 8-day strike called by COBAPA workers after they had filed a list of seven demands to the central government. Here is the statement by Ivan Gonzalez, who will announce the agreements reached between the workers and the MIDA.

[Gonzalez] First, the government has always been and always will listen to the views of the workers. The willingness of the government to attend to the workers' demands was evident in a communique issued by Agricultural Development Minister Francisco Rodriguez which communicated the government's proposals for solving the problems of the workers in this enterprise. Of course, it is very gratifying to be able to say that amid great understanding and respect and in a lofty dialogue, the workers accepted the proposals made by the minister last week. These are summarized as follows:

1. The government and workers agree to immediately initiate the draft bill which will regulate worker-management relations in the company. To this effect, the government will submit this bill to the workers this coming Friday for subsequent discussion.

2. To find an immediate solution to the problem faced by COBAPA workers as a result of the company's delay in paying their social security quotas. For this purpose, the workers will receive their social security cards. It is noted that the workers were given these cards last Saturday. The company is also committed to making sure that the workers will receive all the social security benefits to which they are entitled. The company will deliver to the labor leadership a copy of the agreement reached between COBAPA and the social security institute.

3. COBAPA agrees to make retroactive pay benefits in keeping with law 12 of 1980. It will begin to make payments during the next 2-week pay period and will eliminate the unpaid balance, which accumulated from May to October, in three lump sums. The first lump sum will be on 20 December 1980, the second the first 2 weeks in February, and the third the first 2 weeks of April 1981.

4. The government agrees to immediately survey areas of the plantations where there are any doubts regarding the amount of land covered by the workers. This will be done because workers are paid on the basis of the area they cover in their work. Depending on the result of the survey, the pay formula for such areas will be negotiated.

5. The government is disposed to begin the arrangements for the exemption and purchase of a vehicle which the COBAPA leadership wants to obtain within 24 hours after the signing of this agreement. It is noted that the workers can pick up this vehicle today as it is already in Panama.

6. For the 6 days of the strike, from 26 October to 1 November, inclusive, both parties agree to the following: COBAPA will recognize 3 work days payable on 30 November, 15 December and 30 December, respectively, as 1 day per pay period.

7. COBAPA and the labor leaders agree to uphold the dismissal of workers previously dismissed, recognizing all of their wages and benefits to which they are entitled. The parties agree that a mass or individual dismissal can be made at any time only if there is a totally justifiable cause established in the laws of the republic.

8. The state maintains its unswerving position of respect for the principle of administrative authority within the enterprise, of noninterference by workers in affairs which are of the exclusive competence of the administration and the implementation of administrative and technical reforms conducive to the application of technological measures which will permit greater efficiency in the plantations. This involves, for example, the handling of cultivation, sanitation measures, and so forth.

9. The workers agree to return to their regular duties effective Wednesday, 5 November 1980. The document is signed by all of those who participated in the talks, Jerry Wilson as representative of MIDA, yours truly for COBAPA, Mr Antonio Caballero, as secretary general of the workers, and the other COBAPA board members.

## COSTA RICA

### NIEHAUS CONFIRMS 7 NOV MEETING WITH COLLEAGUES

PA061832 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] San Jose--The Central American foreign ministers will meet in this capital this coming Friday, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus has announced. He said that the informal meeting was convoked by him during the signing of the peace treaty between Honduras and El Salvador in Lima, Peru.

The Costa Rican official said that he will take advantage of the meeting to insist before his area colleagues on the need to hold formal sessions in keeping with an agreement reached in San Jose last March.

Thus far the foreign ministers of El Salvador, Fidel Chavez Mena; Honduras, Cesar Elvir Sierra; and Guatemala, Rafael Castillo, have confirmed their attendance at the event. It is expected that the foreign ministers of Nicaragua, Miguel d'Escoto, and Panama, Carlos Ozores, will confirm their participation before Friday. Niehaus said that the foreign ministers of Honduras and El Salvador will take advantage of the meeting on Friday to thank Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio for his participation in the peace efforts between the two nations.

The Central American foreign ministers met officially in San Jose at the beginning of last spring and agreed to hold another meeting in Managua during the month of June of this year. The Managua meeting was postponed until August, but that meeting was not held either because of the inability of some foreign ministers such as the Guatemalan to attend.

### Further Details

PA061557 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus left yesterday afternoon for Guatemala to personally invite his Guatemalan colleague Rafael Castillo Valdez to participate in Central American foreign ministers meeting on Friday. Niehaus also invited Foreign Ministers Carlos Ozores of Panama; Miguel d'Escoto of Nicaragua, Cesar Elvir Sierra of Honduras and Fidel Chavez Mena of El Salvador.

Although it has an open agenda, the meeting will mainly analyze the present situation of the Central American area and seek a real rapprochement between the various countries. Such a meeting had been promoted since March of this year and was to have been held in Nicaragua as established by the San Jose agreement. Costa Rica is now making a new attempt to bring the area foreign ministers together in order to reactivate a number of issues which have been frozen due to various circumstances, according to a Foreign Ministry spokesman.

### SECURITY REINFORCED ALONG BORDER WITH NICARAGUA

PA171329 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2307 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Excerpt] San Jose, 6 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc, today reinforced security along the border with Nicaragua after a Sandinist patrol fired on a group of Costa Rican health officials. Arguedas said that his decision should not be interpreted as an aggressive attitude, but merely as the intention to protect the civilian population along the border.

The announcement was made after the group of officials told Le Franc and his colleague, Carmelo Calvosa, details of the incident which was provoked by a Sandinist patrol at the mouth of the Sarapiqui River, where it meets the San Juan River, which divides the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan territory.

The public health minister expressed concern because of the ignorance shown by the Sandinist militia about the clauses of the Canas-Herez international treaty which allows free navigation along the San Juan River. He said that we shall make diplomatic efforts to resolve the problem because we are sure that the actions committed by the troops do not have the approval of San Carlos Fort and Managua.

He then promised to take the necessary steps to guarantee that the residents in that border region, including the 60-percent Nicaraguan population, can enjoy the public health services offered by Costa Rica.

## EL SALVADOR

### GUTIERREZ EXPRESSES INDIFFERENCE TO REAGAN VICTORY

PA062324 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 6 Nov 80 pp 3, 39

[Excerpt] Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez said that the Salvadoran Government would have expressed the same satisfaction, as it did in the case of Governor Reagan's victory, had President Carter or any other candidate won the elections. Colonel Gutierrez said that understanding between nations is based on the affinity that exists between the peoples of the two countries.

### GOVERNMENT OPPOSES PANAMANIAN PROPOSAL ON OAS MOVE

PA062309 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 6 Nov 80 p 3

[Excerpt] A Panamanian proposal for the OAS to intervene in our country's internal affairs was strongly opposed by the Salvadoran representative to that organization. On many occasions the Salvadoran Government, particularly Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena, has said Salvadorans must solve their own problems. Chavez Mena added that El Salvador will oppose foreign intervention in the country's internal affairs from any quarter.

### COLONEL MAJANO COMMENTS ON ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

PA060353 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1910 GMT 5 Nov 80

[4 November news conference of Col Adolfo Majano, member of the government junta, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Words indistinct] is a serious threat affecting the people, and other sectors are suffering the same situation. Fortunately, some of us can defend ourselves and do something to prevent the attack. Unfortunately, there are other persons who fall victim to these attacks. This is cause of great concern to us.

I am very grateful for your interest in the matter and I see that you want to inform the people in the most objective manner possible. Before opening the floor to questions, I wanted to say that this attack took place yesterday at 0915 as I was going from my house in Gen Manuel Jose Arce District in the western part of the city, an area close to the Central American University and the military academy. The attack occurred as I was passing the Salvadoran Agrarian Reform Institute. The attack was maliciously planned, the explosive charge was powerful, requiring careful preparation. The technical analysis reports that a powerful explosive was used, involving some 50 or more sticks of dynamite.

The explosive was apparently detonated by remote control or by wire at the exact moment that my automobile was passing. The explosion occurred some 3 meters from where I was sitting. The shock wave should have destroyed any object passing close to it. It was supposed to explode directly under the vehicle.

Immediately following the explosion, the vehicles were fired on. My vehicle was partially destroyed and the security guards suffered injuries and shock from the explosion. The windows of the armored car carrying me were completely destroyed and intensive fire was directed at the vehicles.

In spite of being affected by the shock wave, my security personnel reacted with great speed, courage and skill. I want to express my recognition of this. This very important factor foiled the second part of the attack, the machinegunning of the vehicles. The security guards risked their lives and were a decisive factor at this stage. They protected my vehicle and tried to push it out of the area even though it was seriously damaged.

One of the security vehicles was thrown back some 30 meters and another vehicle, closer to the explosion, was completely destroyed and thrown on top of a truck parked nearby.

Property damage was considerable. The explosion destroyed a wall and damaged an office. The property damage is repairable but the injuries and wounds suffered by persons are regrettable. Some pregnant women lost their children. This was reported to me today and is extremely regrettable.

As I have said, I deplore this type of attack which is occurring with great frequency against respectable sectors such as the church. It reminds me of an attack against the arbishopric building where a powerful bomb was used. The attack against radio station Voz de la Verdad also had very special features and was carefully planned and executed. I am also reminded of an attack against Catholic university leaders.

These are the things I wanted to say. The sector where the attack occurred is watched intensively by security corps because there are military installations nearby. We must analyze these things very carefully in order to investigate what happened in this case.

I am now ready for any questions.

[Question indistinct]
[Answer] In fact I cannot deny that I have heard rumors of an alleged coup d'etat. There has been talk about it and it is a complicated matter to analyze. However, there has been a lot of persistent talk about it. There are rumors of persons who have come to the country and are linked to it. I have no evidence and some of my comrades in arms, speaking of the matter, told me that we must be very careful. Considering these rumors, an attempt on my life could precede a traditional coup d'etat.

[Question indistinct]
[Answer] I have already mentioned some typical features and stances, facts but I have spoken neither of the political aspects of this attack, nor of its source. Naturally, I believe that it is related to the attitudes maintained by the government, such as my determination and convictions to advance the changes we are trying to implement through the process. However, changes will have not only economic but also political repercussions. I do not uphold a thesis of limited changes, but one of political dimensions in which all sectors of the population can participate and receive due respect.

Another point fundamental to my political beliefs is a profound respect for human rights, the elimination of all kinds of abuses in any state institution, as well as the need to apply prompt, efficient and fair justice against anyone who tries to sow unrest among the people. I have fought for this openly and as long as illegal organizations are permitted to exist such as the White Warriors Union [UGB], the Death Squad and this type of organization operating criminally in our country, we will be living a nightmare. My attitude has been clear and precise against these sectors.

I am also opposed to extremist organizations which maintain terrorist stances, such as the extreme left. The government should have a defined attitude toward them. But in this case, the threat is more serious and I do not want to speculate until I have more information to arrive at a conclusion. However, I have maintained a well-defined political stand toward terrorist organizations such as the Death Squad, the UGB and the White Hand. They should be dismantled as soon as possible.

[Question] [Words indistinct] plans to control the right?
[Answer] The things which we have been seeing lately urge all of us to do more, to make a great effort to control this organization. The attack yesterday, compels us, especially me, to continue the investigation and identify the persons linked to this type of organization. We are going to make a greater effort to try to define all the links of these rightist organizations.

[Question] [Words indistinct] a plan of the right and not of the left?
[Answer] This is probable. I would not like to speculate and am simply stating a number of facts. What I would like to say is that this type of attack prompts me to try harder to find the persons linked with this kind of organization.

[Question] Following the September military decree, which created a number of contradictions within the armed forces, [words indistinct] apparently created a number of [word indistinct] among officers [words indistinct].
[Answer] The decisions made on that occasion have not been amended so far. The junta is reviewing the case. Nevertheless, I believe that it is much more important to have dedication among all officers and a desire to support a line of action similar to our proclamation.

[Question indistinct]
[Answer] I am here is because I believe that such weakness exists. This is a job which I will not do alone, but with the support and backing of my comrades in arms and sectors of the civilian population. I feel I am part of a team, not only of the armed forces, but also of sectors of the people who are striving to create a new society in the country.

[Question] Does this mean that you have been placed here by a group [words indistinct] but if the moment comes when this mission cannot be accomplished, would you adopt another position, let us say a resignation?
[Answer] I have thought about resigning because I feel I am fulfilling a mission here and certain circumstances may occur.

[Question] There are some military who say that yesterday's attack means that you are losing power [words indistinct].
[Answer] I respect these opinions, but as I said, I believe that our future armed forces will have convictions that will not break under pressure, attacks or obstacles. This is the best proof we can have to [words indistinct] this confidence, and not only our people but other friendly peoples in the world also.

[Question] [Words indistinct] following the attack, what talks have you had with the sector which supports you and the other sectors?
[Answer] So far I have not had the opportunity to talk with armed forces sectors about this. I have just received expressions of support and we have been clear. It is not the person who is important at this time. Even the officers who have talked to me about this know that any one of us assuming a post like mine is exposed. It is the reason behind it. Whoever assumes this role knows that he is exposed. [Words indistinct] and yesterday's attack could only make it clearer.

[Question] [Words indistinct] Officers who will be in charge of investigating the case must deduce that the national police and treasury police in the area did not intervene to prevent the escape of the attackers?
[Answer] I would not like to comment on the case. I can only say that my guards reacted and together with other security personnel made investigations on the spot.

[Question indistinct]
[Answer] I would say that conservative sectors have a negative attitude. They live in various parts of the country and are part of this process. Following the 15 October process they were asked to understand it, to support it and to go along with it. Some of these sectors do not understand the noble purposes and have tried to obstruct it. We are sure that these obstacles will be overcome.

[Question] In your opinion, what would be the meaning of the [words indistinct] continue in power?
[Answer] We believe that our process and, in this case, our country's political future sould have self-determination and this must be respected by any country in the world, regardless of how powerful it is. The United States has good relations with us based on respect for self-determination and in this case one or the other president would be the same, be it Reagan or Carter. Naturally President Carter has been the standard bearer for the human rights policy and we have special sympathy for him.

NATIONAL GUARD CHIEF SCORES COMMUNISM, CHURCH LEADERS

PA061324 Paris AFP in Spanish 0056 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] San Salvador, 5 Nov (AFP)--Col Carlos Vides, director of the Salvadoran National Guard, today lashed out at "international communism" and accused Moscow of "promoting subversion in Latin America, particularly in El Salvador."

Vides, who was addressing a group of military officers at the army's general headquarters in this capital, affirmed that the Soviets are trying "to destroy the sources of work in El Salvador in order to create terror and obtain political power." Vides also accused Salvadoran Christian leaders of "wrapping themselves with religious habits in order to promote subversion."

"Socialist barbarism is barbarism at its utmost degree of savagery, cruelty and impiety," Vides stressed while urging his military colleagues "to destroy the leftist groups" and "urgently stop Marxism because tomorrow might be too late."

Vides' statements are the first made by a Salvadoran military within the new context of Ronald Reagan's victory in the United States.

Meanwhile, two bombs exploded in San Salvador, one in a commercial area and another near Santa Tecla school, in the western part of the capital. Both bombs caused considerable damage, but caused no casualties.

For their part, sources from the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), which is composed of all the armed groups struggling against the government junta, affirm that they have inflicted 300 casualties on the Salvadoran Army. According to the FNLN, clashes have occurred in the past 3 weeks in Morazan Department, in the northeast. A bulletin released by the guerrillas states that 20 army officers have been killed and 20 trucks and one helicopter have been destroyed.

The FMLN accuses the Salvadoran Government of air force and the artillery attacks "against defenseless people. This has made some 30,000 refugees flee Morazan Department."

According to the FMLN bulletin, "a U.S. officer wearing a Honduran Army uniform has also been injured and captured." The FMLN says the capture was made in the Perquin area, 185 km northeast of San Salvador, where the guerrillas affirm that Honduran soldiers are collaborating with the Salvadoran Army.

Finally, the FMLN denounces "the presence of U.S. Ambassador Robert White in the Morazan area, where the major combat is taking place."

FMLN DOCTOR TALKS ABOUT REPRESSION, WAR ACTIONS

PA061605 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] A doctor who works in the health services of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] has revealed details about the increasing repression against the people of El Salvador. Since the army has not been able to emerge victorious in the confrontations with the revolutionary forces, it is attacking the civilian population even though this is increasingly isolating the government junta, he said.

Regarding this, he noted that the situation was very serious during October when the army offensive against the revolutionary positions in Morazan, Chalatenango and San Vicente Departments failed.

According to this doctor, the army not only concentrated up to 7,000 men in Morazan but had to use Public Works Ministry trucks to carry military supplies and soldiers. However, the guerrilla forces cut the coast road and the Inter-American Highway and carried out many ambushes. He reported that eight simultaneous ambushes were carried out in one afternoon. He said that certain recent actions in Cabanas Department have been very successful.

In statements recorded somewhere in liberated territory in El Salvador, we commented on the inefficiency of the artillery and of the air forces in the combat in Morazan and other departments in northern El Salvador. The Salvadoran Air Force and the artillery sometimes fired from 0600 until 1800 using 120-mm cannons, high-caliber mortars and other weapons. Likewise, the armed forces tried to surround the revolutionary forces through a joint action by Salvadoran and Honduran army units, including a battalion that was stationed in Marcala.

The doctor also referred to the recent establishment of diplomatic relations between Honduras and El Salvador and described it as a new attempt to catch the guerrillas in a crossfire.

## GUATEMALA

### PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON SUBVERSION, NEW U.S. ENVOY

PA062249 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Excerpt] President Romeo Lucas Garcia has commented on the state of subversion in Guatemala:

[Begin recording] Regarding subversion in the country, I am not going to lie, by saying that we have suppressed subversion; however, we are on the way to controlling it. It is not only encouraged by Russian and Cuba, there are also mercenaries from other countries. I do not wish to say that the governments of those countries are promoting subversion here, but there are people in those countries who are for an increase in subversion in Guatemala. [end recording]

Finally, the Guatemalan president confirmed what this newscast had announced as a scoop: that George Landau has been approved as the new U.S. ambassador to Guatemala.

[Begin recording] Yes, when Ambassador Frank Ortiz was withdrawn--and he was withdrawn because it was known that he had very good relaitons with our government and it was said that with him as ambassador, no progress was made because Ambassador Ortiz had very good ralations with our government and with private enterprise--it was announced that he would be replaced and that Landau would be transferred here from Chile.

Then, the concern felt by my government was: Why would the United States send us an ambassador who would come to impose his will? We do not want proconsuls here in Guatemala. Therefore, we made the decision that we would not give our approval to Mr Landau. However, there were talks and Landau himself sent some messages stating that the actions attributed to him were false. He said he is a career diplomat and that he would not risk his career by coming here to commit arbitrary actions and that he would not expose himself to the risk of having his removal requested, of having the Guatemalan Government declare him persona non grata some day.

Therefore, I decided some days before the elections, to give approval because I was confidnet that Reagan would win the election. I believe that as president he will not try to do the things that President Carter has done to us. [end recording]

VISITING SALVADORAN MINISTER ON REAGAN VICTORY

PA070357 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2322 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Guatemala City, Nov 6 (LATIN)--Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena said today that with Ronald Reagan's election, U.S. policy toward El Salvador "will continue to be one of mutual respect."

Chavez made this statement at the beginning of a visit to Guatemala along with his Honduran colleague, Col Cesar Elvir Sierra. The two foreign ministers will receive the Order of the Five Volcanoes tonight from the Guatemalan Government for their recent signing of the peace treaty that ended 11 years of war between the two nations.

According to Chaves, his government is impressed by the "example of civic spirit, respect and democracy set by the U.S. people in the recent elections that gave Reagan an overwhelming victory."

Chavez said Reagan's victory will in no way affect the "Salvadoran revolutionary process," referring to the reforms implemented in his country by the governing civilian-military junta which assumed power over a year ago.

HONDURAS

REAGAN WIN TERMED 'TRIUMPH OF U.S. DEMOCRACY'

PA062344 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1810 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 6 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran Foreign Minister Col Cesar Elvir Sierra said today Ronald Reagan's overwhelming victory was a "triumph of U.S. democracy."

The Honduran foreign minister expressed hope that the U.S. Government will give special attention to Latin America and especially to Central America, which is being torn by violence.

He also explained that the Honduran Government has not sent Reagan congratulatory message because protocol indicates that this should be done when he is sworn in.

Nicolas Cruz Torres, Nationalist deputy and president of the National Constituent Assembly, said the American people wanted a man in the White House, not the hesitant Jimmy Carter. This is why they chose Ronald Reagan in a radical change.

For the Nationalist Party of Honduras, the Reagan administration will mean a strengthening of democracy and improvement of ties with Latin America. These ties have been cool in recent years.

REAGAN GOVERNMENT EXPECTED TO CONTINUE FRIENDLY TIES

PA061849 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The civic drive and high degree of responsibility of the great American people once again became evident on 4 November, when there was a big turnout at the polls and citizens made a decision that they felt was the most suitable to the current circumstances of their country and of the entire world.

The victory of Republican candidate Ronald Reagan disproved the most recent public polls, which had very cautiously predicted that either the former California governor or President Jimmy Carter could win in a close contest.

What now are the prospects for Latin Americans? Perhaps it is too early to reach any conclusion. However, despite what some people believe, a total turnabout, or the adoption of sharp and forthright measures by the United States should be be expected.

The view is held--somewhat mistakenly in our opinion--that the next Republican Government will abandon President Carter's human rights policy, the origin of which is attributed to him. Jimmy Carter, however, has been nothing but the executor--the way he has seen and understood it--of a human rights program that began being shaped (?in the form of laws) under the Ricahrd Nixon administration. It is a program adopted essentially as an irreversible policy and attitude of the entire American people in the face of world problems. However, if it were necessary to decide on its origins, it would have to be assigned to Nixon's Republicans rather than to Carter's Democrats. So it would be wrong to believe that President Reagan would push aside all human rights concerns connected with Latin America. In-depth changes in this area will not necessarily be implemented. Rather, there will be a better definition of this policy's scope, a more objective adjustment to each case, a more realistic treatment favoring our peoples while responding not only to the goals of prestige but also of U.S. security.

For this reason, we must be confident that the new U.S. Government will continue providing its important collaboration to our countries' struggle against the scourges of misery and to the battle for social and economic development.

Presumably also the propagation of communism and the boom of the guerrilla movement of both left and right will not find a favorable climate within the framework of the Republican Party's program and the Reagan administration.

It does not make sense to believe in the distorted image of the former candidate who has now become the U.S. president-elect, for this image was created in the heat of the electoral campaign. There is no reason for Mr Reagan to be as irreflexive and violent as some of his opponents think. Besides, in the United States, the president is not, in practice, an absolutist who can give give free rein to his whims, but merely a conductor who must consult with notable leaders over important government moves.

What can be expected from the new ruling team--for apparently this was what tipped the electoral balance--is total dedication to ending the decline of U.S. prestige in the world. The American people, traditionally proud of their influence on good international causes, do not aspire to impose themselves through the use of a big stick, but neither do they resign themselves to being humiliated or to losing terrain in the international conscience as a key factor of peace, freedom and democracy.

With regard to Honduras, it can be affirmed that Mr Carter's administration has held positive relations of friendship with out people and their interests and there is reason to feel confident that this is how Ronald Reagan's government will be too.

THREAT OF TRADE BREAK WITH COSTA RICA, NICARAGUA

PA062327 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1636 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 5 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Government may break trade relations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica next week if these nations do not change their banking and fiscal measures.

This announcement was made here today by Honduran Economy Minister Ruben Mondragon, who said measures applied by Costa Rica and Nicaragua against products from other Central American countries are detrimental.

Mondragon explained that Honduras will not export to Nicaragua and Costa Rica and will apply similar reciprocal measures against countries applying measures against Honduran products.

The Honduran attitude, and possibly the Guatemalan and the Salvadoran, will be defined Friday when a meeting of Central American economy ministers opens here.

The meeting's agenda, drafted by Secretariat of the Central American Economic Integration [SIECA], includes the restrictive trade measures applied by Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The economy ministers will also discuss a calendar for reorganization of the Central American Common Market, whose treaty expires next year.

## NICARAGUA

### MINISTERS, LEADERS COMMENT ON REAGAN VICTORY

#### Foreign Minister d'Escoto

PA060406 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] A few minutes ago, Foreign Minister d'Escoto Brockman made important statements for newsmen at the Foreign Ministry's Ambassadors' Room on the results of the elections held yesterday in the United States, on the Dominican Government's stand on the Nicaraguan conflict with Colombia over San Andres Island and the Cays of Roncador, Serrana and Quitasueno and on a number of other current issues. The following are several of the foreign minister's responses to the reporters' prodding questions:

[Begin recording] [Question indistinct]

[Answer] We are respectful of the right to self-determination of all peoples. The U.S. people, or rather, that percentage of the American people who participated in the elections overwhelmingly showed themselves in favor of the candidacy of President-elect Reagan.

President-elect Reagan is obviously no Sandinist. All of you are more or less familiar with his political thoughts, with the things he said in the heat of the electoral campaign about Latin America, about Nicaragua in particular, about the liberation movements. But, as I have said, we are respectful of the peoples' right to self-determination and we do not demand that other governments be Sandinist or even progressive. We do demand that we be respected in the same manner that we respect all governments and all peoples. That is our stand. We expect [words indistinct] that that will also be the stand adopted by the new U.S. Government.

From the revolution's standpoint, we have entered a new phase in the relations between the United States and Nicaragua. We must say that these relations had never before been as correct. Although there always are many things that can be improved, it would be deplorable if the progress made this year--actually a little over 1 year, since the victory of the revolution--should be spoiled.

I think, however, that we will be able to respect each other. We certainly respect the U.S. Government and people [words indistinct]

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, will there be any change in the Nicaraguan Government's policy toward the United States?

[Answer] We do not change our policy on the basis of who they elect as president. We have our policy, our goals [words indistinct] those goals for which our people shed their blood and fought and for which so many died. We are trying to build a new Nicaragua and that implies a sovereign Nicaragua, free and independent from foreign pressures. As I said earlier, as long as we are respected, we will not change.

Now, if this new government in any way insists on intervention or interference, [words indistinct] we would have to adopt pertinent measures, but we will have to solve that problem when it arises.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, [words indistinct] the United States?

[Answer] We are engaged in our process, regardless of what other countries may do domestically. Whatever the United States does domestically [words indistinct]. Let them not seek to humiliate us, to change our [words indistinct].

I know that question is being asked because of the electoral rhetoric. As a candidate, Reagan on several occasions made statements that were somewhat improper; however, I think that in the practice--at least that is what we expect--they will not materialize.

[Question] The director of the Agency for International Development said that there were plans to give Nicaragua an additional $60 million loan in 1981. Does our government fear or feel that Reagan's victory might hinder this loan?

[Answer] Well, it is a bit premature. We hope not. However, it is important that you learn that the United States has not only held a presidential election, but many other elections as well. There was a [words indistinct] at the House of Representatives that many of the more progressive individuals in the House and in the Senate lost. So the political features of the U.S. Congress have also changed. In addition, there is a piece of news which, according to some people, is the only good news: the fact that Bauman, the representative who led the opposition to the Nicaraguan revolution in the U.S. Congress, has lost the election, I think.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, [words indistinct].

[Answer] [words indistinct]. Our attitude will always be courteous, cordial and correct.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Which of them, for I have...[interrupted by next question]

[Question] [Words indistinct] the Central America foreign ministers (?will meet) in Costa Rica on Friday. You have not confirmed your presence there. Why haven't you (?confirmed your participation) in that conference?

[Answer] The truth is that I was notified only yesterday. The foreign ministers of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica went to Lima for the signing of the peace treaty between Honduras and El Salvador. They were present there and I understand that (?this meeting) was arranged there. I was notified only yesterday and I have a number of things to do, but I am making all necessary efforts to attend this meeting. [end recording]

## Culture Minister Cardenal

PA061347 Paris AFP in Spanish 0410 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Nov (AFP)--Nicaraguan Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal, a priest, said here today that U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan "is a cowboy ready to pull out his revolver to eliminate the Indians and the bandits." Cardenal said that "in this case the bandits are the USSR, the Arabs and the revolutionary movement in Latin America."

However, Cardenal said that "before adopting any position with regard to Reagan, it is necessary to wait and see what he does." On the other hand, he said, Nicaragua will make no speculative pronouncements nor will it commit provocations, but if attached it will defend its dignity.

Ernesto Cardenal is in Mexico on his way to Nicaragua, after being decorated in Germany for his efforts on behalf of peace.

## Business Leaders

PA061706 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] ANN--Nicaraguan business leaders agreed in stating that the new U.S. policy after Ronald Reagan's victory should be that of continued respect for the Nicaraguan sovereignty.

According to Alvaro Jerez, State Council representative from the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, Reagan's election is disappointing to the world. He added that he sees the future of the world with much concern after the election of a man who has demonstrated that he is not in tune with the new trends that must rule the destiny of mankind.

He added: We hope that wisdom will prevail in the decisions of the new U.S. rulers. He also said that the Trilateral Commission, made up of the top business leaders of the capitalist world, had a decisive influence in the election of the U.S. president.

For his part, Jaime Montealegre, vice president of the State Council and representative from the Nicaraguan Development Institute, said that Reagan's victory was totally unexpected but that he hopes that the U.S. policy will be marked by full respect for the sovereign and independent nations of the world. Like Jerez, he noted that the economic power of the large multinationals was what influenced the decision in the elections.

Jaime Bengoechea, of the Nicaraguan Chamber of Industries, said: Whoever wins the elections is a problem of U.S. domestic politics which cannot affect Nicaragua because we are a sovereign, free and independent country.

GOVERNMENT HALTS ATTEMPTS TO EXTRADITE SOMOZA'S SON

PA062305 Paris AFP in Spanish 0417 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Managua, 5 Nov (AFP)--The Nicaraguan Government today abruptly suspended attempts to extradite former Col Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, son of the late former dictator Anastasio Somoza Debayle.

Sandinist Government Attorney Alberto Gomez asked Trial Judge Alfonso Davila to suspend all actions against Somoza Portocarrero, two former ministers of the Somozist dictatorship and Spanish citizen Carlos Ramil.

All of these persons are considered guilty of embezzlement in connection with a $60 million loan granted by the Spanish Government in 1973.

Somoza Portocarrero was accused of having organized "ghost" companies to hold the money and get extremely high commissions in dealings with the Spanish Government.

No reasons were given for the suspension of action against the accused, most of whom live in Miami, Florida.

It was learned in judicial circles, however, that the proceedings had met with stiff legal objections in U.S. courts.

WORKERS CELEBRATE SOVIET REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

PA071353 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Test] Nicaraguan workers are celebrating the 63d anniversary of Soviet (?Bolshevik) Revolution as a form of recognition toward those fraternal people.

Mass organizations are staging various activities in coordination with the Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity with Peoples in homage to the people of Lenin.

BRIEFS

MEXICAN ENERGY ASSISTANCE--The Mexican Government has donated two sets of equipment to help tap Nicaragua's geothermal energy. One of the sets consists of pumps, mud storage tanks and other equipment capable of drilling to a depth of 3,000 meters which is to be used in the geothermal fields of Momotomeo, San Jacinto and El (Tijate). The expected electricity output in this area is 70,000 kw. The other set will be used to drill six exploitation wells ranging in depth from 700 to 4,300 meters in San Jacinto and El (Tijate). This equipment had been offered by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo during his visit of a few months ago to Nicaragua. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Oct 80 PA]

COMMENTARY CITES REAGAN AS 'QUESTION MARK'

FL060409 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Text] Republican Presidential Candidate Ronald Reagan's victory occurs at a really critical moment. As CPSU Central Committee member Leonid Zamyatin said in February in an article published by the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK, relations between the Soviet Union and the United States have never been gloomier. The worsening of those relations has at least to some degree been ascribed to the just-concluded electoral campaign and the need to use campaign language and to assume positions in the eyes of the electorate that would win votes. Zamyatin said in that article that U.S. leaders were unable to understand that in international affairs equality is equality, parity in the balance of forces is precisely parity, and security is just that--security. The essence of all this is that the U.S. Government--with Carter or with Reagan--is a classist government, the apex of a powerful capitalist state which carries out all kinds of manuvers to contain the advance of socialism in the world.

If all the electoral campaign's verbiage is examined closely, it will be noted that there is an infinite number of coincidences and of contradictions. Reagan started out in a very beligerent, very militaristic manner and ended up on a muted note, softer, less ferocious and with apparent caution. Carter, described as a vacillating, inept and weak president, waged his campaign on the basis of bravado and threats against the Soviet Union, socialist countries and progressive forces in general. Behind a facade of liberal promises, the platform of the Democratic Party that nominated James Carter contains all kinds of warmongering and reactionary proposals. In his program, Carter did not offer any solution for the almost 10 million unemployed in the country or to halt the closing of factories and stop an annual inflation rate of almost 18 percent. Outwardly, he said he was in favor of the equal rights amendment but he did nothing to have it ratified. Despite the failure in Vietnam, which caused world repudiation of militaristic adventures, Carter launched a policy of interventionist aggression and provocation throughout most of the world, from Iran to Cuba, and especially in Central America. Carter forgot the much-boasted-about human rights and could never justify his support of the shah of Iran and the dictator Somoza.

For his part, Ronald Reagan has projected a reactionary and dangerous image. The platform of his Republican Party fundamentally coincides with that of the Democrats. Reagan and his party reject the equal rights amendment and ask for an amendment prohibiting the right to abortion. The moneybags ask for tax reductions and the big corporations demand an increase in military expenditures to make the United States the world leader again. The political platform approved at the Republican convention which nominated Reagan announces a series of foreign policy measures such as increasing aid to the repressive regimes of El Salvador and Guatemala, supressing all aid to Nicaragua, supporting Israel in the Middle East and Jerusalem as its capital, increasing the blockade of Cuba, opposing the SALT II treaty and favoring the manufacture and use of the neutron bomb, opposing the Panama Canal treaty, and so forth.

Traditionally, there has always been a difference--sometimes a big one--between what a U.S. presidential candidate says during the campaign he is going to do and what he might and will actually do when he becomes president. And here is a curious fact for our viewers: Out of 160.5 million persons eligible to vote, only 84.9 million voted. That is, 52.9 percent, the lowest voter participation in the last 32 years. Clearly speaking, of those eligible to vote in the United States, a little over 50 percent voted. Of this percentage, a little over 50 percent voted for Reagan. This is rather surprising because it shows that a U.S. president can be elected by slightly over 25 percent of the citizens eligible to vote.

Ronald Reagan's election is a big question mark in today's world, a question mark that has no middle ground and constitutes a pendulum between two major issues: war or peace. Socialism long ago chose peace. We will have to see what Mr Reagan opts for.

MIRET ADDRESSES OCTOBER REVOLUTION CEREMONY

FL061652 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0201 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Speech by PCC Politburo member Pedro Miret Prieto at the commemoration of the 63d anniversary of the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution, held at Havana City's Karl Marx Theater--live]

[Excerpts] Comrade Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Council of State, Comrade Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to our country, comrades sitting at the presidium, guests and comrades: Today we commemorate one more anniversary of the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Throughout the country our people have demonstrated their jubilation over this outstanding anniversary with numerous productive, cultural and political activities. On Red Sunday, millions of men, women, youths and children, representing all social sectors of the population, worked at factories, shops, fields, streets and schools in honor of the 63d Great October Anniversary and the Second PCC Congress. [applause]

A little more than half a century ago the Russian people were living in the most horrible poverty. The 1861 reform, which had formally freed the country's slaves, had not really given total freedom to the servants.

In 1925, as we all know, a few sons of the Cuban people, representing the most humble sectors of society, inspired by Marx's and Engels' work and example, founded Cuba's first Marxist-Leninist party. Mella and Valino, organizers and founders of the party, together with other important comrades, struggled for the most noble causes of the people and society.

In that dawn of July 1953 when the cry for freedom resounded in the eastern region of the country, marking a new beginning in the struggle for independence, Lenin was present in the heart, soul and consciousness of many of those youths who determinedly rush through the doors of history, led by Fidel, an audacious, brilliant and exemplary disciple who genially applied Lenin's ideas to our specific situation. [applause]

The Cuban Revolution, legitimate heir in America to the Great October Socialist Revolution, is a fruit of that tree, a seed of that plant, an example, proof, evidence of the new correlation of forces being experienced by the world and of the value of proletarian internationalism. As fruit of that tree and seed of that plant, it has been forced to endure imperialism's attempts to destroy its reality and example. But as an example of the new correlation of forces, of the value of proletarian internationalism and by virtue of its own intrinsic values, the Cuban revolution has served as an encouragement, guide and experience for the revolutionary movements in this part of the world. That is why imperialism does not forgive us. In its arrogance it considered liquidating the Cuban Revolution as if we were living in the Wilson era. It resorted to all practices from sabotage and blockade to armed aggression and was unable to achieve success.

Today the worthy descendents of the Bolsheviks and Mambi Army, heirs of the historic legacy of Marx and Marti, Lenin and Mella, educated by the hardened CPSU and PCC, have shared their scientific knowledge in the service of peace and have observed from the coldness of space their forever free and sovereign nations. Yuriy Romanenko and Arnaldo Tamayo [applause], together in a brotherhood of the revolution, working class and the triumphal ideas of Marxism-Leninism, united in the cosmos for eternity the common destiny of the hammer and sickle with the legendary solitary star, not alone anymore but multiplied, radiant and beautiful in a heaven decorated with victories and hope.

We commemorate this anniversary in the midst of the preparations for the Second PCC Congress, which will be held within a very few weeks. Our congress, doubtlessly, will be one more step of capital importance in the sure path being followed by the Cuban people toward socialism and communism.

Sixty-three years have elapsed since that winter and Lenin still stands tall. The anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution today is a festivity of profound universal significance. All nations, workers and peasants, students and progressive intellectuals, and the honest military pay tribute to its memory in honor of that man who was as simple as the truth. On behalf of the PCC Central Committee, the Councils of State and Ministers and all our people, we wish to convey to Lenin's motherland, to the glorious CPSU, the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers and all the Soviet people, a warm embrace, sincere gratitude and solidary spirit of socialist Cuba. [applause]

Long live proletarian internationalism! Long live the 63d Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution! Long live Marxism-Leninism! Long live Lenin's glory! Fatherland or death, we shall win! [prolonged applause]

FAR Ceremony

FL051249 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The main commemoration of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was held at the Universal Hall of the FAR Ministry, chaired by Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra, member of the PCC Central Committee and first deputy FAR minister [as heard]. Others sitting at the Presidium were USSR Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov; Lt Gen Sergey Krivoplyasov, chief of Soviet specialists in the FAR; and other FAR chiefs and officers.

Col Francisco Cruz Bourzac, deputy FAR minister [as heard], made a speech for the Cuban side. He said that the ideas and profound revolutionary convictions, which 63 years ago assaulted and captured the winter palace to give birth to the Great October Socialist Revolution, have spread like the rays of the sun throughout Europe, Asia, America and Africa during the course of this century.

Speaking for the Soviet side was Maj Gen (Piets Lovanov), who stressed the importance of the triumph of the great October socialist triumph for the struggle of the international proletariat. He said that the selfless and heroic work of the people has transformed the Soviet motherland into a powerful socialist state.

CASTRO SPEAKS AT AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES' MEETING

FL061334 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The cooperative movement is acquiring renown and prestige among peasants throughout the country. There is no possibility of retrogression and I am sure it will grow rapidly, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro stated in his closing remarks at the First National Meeting of Livestock-Agricultural Production Cooperatives. We have great hopes, feel very satisfied and optimistic in connection with the progress of this movement, the PCC first secretary added.

Fidel asserted that the country will receive from the livestock-agricultural production cooperatives certain benefits which, without any exaggeration, could be termed extraordinary. After noting that the cooperatives should be well equipped at all times with trucks and agricultural equipment, Fidel said that the cooperative movement should be encouraged and given all the benefits possible and that the party, state and revolution will give it the greatest support.

The president of the Councils of State and Ministers expressed his confidence that the cooperative members will give the best maintenance to the equipment and care for them with that sense of responsibility and dedication which is characteristic in the peasants. Fidel pointed out that the national economy needs that the state enterprises march even with the cooperatives in the productive order, and recommended the organization of a healthy emulation program between the two sectors as well as an enthusiastic cooperation.

In his speech Fidel referred to his recent visit to the Augusto Olivares and Arturo Suarez cooperatives where he found, he said, a warm atmosphere and an extraordinary quality among the peasants as well as a great commitment to production, a great enthusiasm, a great optimism and a great commitment to the revolution. He stated that the first results of the livestock-agricultural production enterprises will help the movement and will contribute to the spirit of incorporation into cooperatives by independent peasants.

Another encouraging thing we have seen is young people joining agricultural tasks, youths and technicians. The outstanding cooperatives are demonstrating their attraction for the new generations, Fidel said. Finally, he stated that when all peasants have incorporated into the cooperative movement, production will report great advances in that sector. Frankly, we should make an effort to achieve that same progress in state agriculture.

During the working sessions of the First National Meeting of Livestock-Agricultural Production Cooperatives held yesterday, the participants examined cooperation efforts in recent years. Commander in Chief Fidel Castro participated in the meeting and conducted an extensive dialogue with cooperative members, expressing interest in their successes, deficiencies, difficulties and future efforts.

Comments on Growth

FL061849 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers , yesterday participated in and made the closing remarks at the First National Meeting of Agricultural-Livestock Production Cooperatives of the National Association of Small Farmers [ANAP]. The meeting was held at the Higher Institute of Economic Management and was attended by more than 400 participants, including delegates and guests.

[Begin Castro recording] Comrade Pepe [ANAP President Jose Ramirez Cruz] and comrades of ANAP, I sincerely believe that we can be very satisfied and very optimistic with what we have seen, with the reports we have been receiving about the cooperatives; and, above all, with what we have heard here at this first national meeting of cooperatives members. The cooperatives movement practically did not exist just a few years ago. The movement already exists with 14,000 caballerias, or slightly more than 14,000, and with about 26,000 cooperative members. And in the same manner that the movement did not exist a few years ago and now it is a reality of growing prestige and growing participation in the economy with magnificent results for the members of these cooperatives in the social, economic, political and revolutionary fields; I have no doubt that in the course of a few more years the cooperatives movement will be a tremendous force. And the day will come when it will have 50,000 caballerias and 100,000 caballerias, and 50,000 members and 100,000 members until the time when all our independent peasants will have joined the cooperatives movement on an absolutely voluntary basis and I am certain that they will do it. [applause] [end recording]

HART DECORATES MALAGASY CULTURE MINISTER

FL061357 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of culture, has decorated Gisele Rabesahala, secretary general of the Congress Party for Independence and minister of culture of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, with the Ana Betancourt order. In a speech at the award ceremony, Vilma Espin, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Federation of Cuban Women, noted Gisele Rabesahala's revolutionary prestige and the role she has played in the world women's movement for peace and sovereignty of the peoples. The Malagasy leader expressed gratitude for the honor on behalf of the party and people she represents and as an encouragement for Madagascar women.

## BAHAMAS

### LYNDEN PINDLING RETURNS UNOPPOSED AS PLP LEADER

FL041615 Nassau TRIBUNE in English 30 Oct 80 p 1

[Excerpt]--Freeport, Grand Bahama--Prime Minister Lynden Pindling was last night returned unopposed as leader of the ruling Progressive Liberal Party. Nominated by party chairman Andrew "Dud" Maynard, himself returned unopposed, Mr Pindling was given a rousing vote of confidence by delegates. Also returned unopposed were Deputy Prime Minister Arthur Hanna as deputy leader; Brenville Hanna as first vice chairman; Fernley Palmer, second vice chairman; J.L Thompson, third vice chairman; Errington Isaacs, fourth vice chairman and Peggy Francis, assistant secretary-general.

## JAMAICA

### CUBAN AMBASSADOR ESTRADA LEAVES KINGSTON

PA031732 Paris AFP in Spanish 1531 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Kingston, 3 Nov (AFP)--Ulises Estrada Lescalles, the controversial Cuban ambassador to Jamaica, left Kingston this morning after the new Prime Minister Edward Seaga yesterday sent a diplomatic note to the Cuban Government, asking for his recall.

Estrada assumed his post in Jamaica on 25 July 1978.

He became the center of a polemic when he called a news conference at his embassy on 18 September 1980, accused the newspaper the DAILY GLEANER and the Jamaica Labor Party of spreading lies (?about the government) and threatened a Cuban reaction.

### SEAGA NAMES SPAULDING AS ATTORNEY GENERAL

FL070149 Kingston Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Prime Minister Edward Seaga has deferred announcement of his cabinet until tomorrow. However, Mr Seaga has announced the appointment of Mr Winston Spaulding as attorney general. The prime minister has also (?applied to) Governor General Glasspole to appoint Dr Ronald Irvine and Mr Bruce Golding to the Senate. The full cabinet will be named tomorrow and it will be sworn in at (Kings House) at 2 pm.

The new attorney general, Mr Spaulding is a member of parliament for East Central St James. Mr Golding is general secretary of the JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] and served in the last [word indistinct]. Dr Irvine is chairman of the party and was leader of opposition business in the Senate.

And it is not likely that parliament will be convening on Thursday as scheduled. [Radio station] RJR news understands that the final report from all returning officers has not come in and there are legal technicalities governing the time lag between the handing in of all the reports and the convening of parliament. Members of parliament will be sworn in whenever parliament is convened.

## BRIEFS

ARGENTINE WHEAT--A shipment of 2,000 metric tons of wheat arrived in Jamaica yesterday from Argentina. The shipment forms part of a donation to Jamaica from the Government of Argentina. Last June, a first shipment of the donation, consisting of 1,000 metric tons of wheat, arrived in the island. [Kingston Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 6 Nov 80 FL]